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WORLD NEWS DIGEST WITH INDEX

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WORLD AFFAIRS

INDO-CHINA

French Premier Seeks Truce

New Chief Sees Chou En-lai

Pierre Mendès-France, new French Premier & Forgn. Minister, conferred in Bern, Switz. June 23 with Red Chinese Premier Chou En-lai in an effort to clear the way for a peace in Indo-China.

Reports from Bern said Mendès-France, advocate of a compromise truce, had discarded ex-Forgn. Min. Georges Bidault's policy that the Geneva Conf. confine its efforts to working out a cease-fire for Viet Nam. Mendès-France was said to have agreed to these terms advanced in Geneva the previous week by Chou:

- Geneva negotiations should embrace a political settlement for Cambodia & Laos as well as Viet Nam.
- A "unified" Viet Namese Govt. should be established during an armistice although military control of the state remained divided.
- An all-Viet Nam election should be held after a period of truce.
- Although sovereignty of Laos & Cambodia should be confirmed, they should be "neutralized" so as not to "threaten" nearby states.[1]

Mendès-France praised Chou's "sincerity" in their talk and said he had "reason for hope that the Geneva Conf. can produce happy results." Chou left Bern after the meeting for a 3-day visit with Indian Prime Min. Nehru in New Delhi.

Mendes-France Confirmed

Mendès-France, 47, Radical Socialist lawyer & economist, was confirmed as Premier by a 419-47 vote of the French Natl. Assembly June 18. He received 324 non-Communist votes, which would have insured his confirmation (by required minimum of 314) without Communist support, which he received. He promised in his policy address before the vote to secure an Indo-Chinese cease-fire & submit a substitute for the EDC plan by July 20. He said he would uphold France's "vital interests" in the Far East but that fighting must be stopped in Indo-China to reduce the risk of an atomic world war. He also said France wanted to uphold the NATO alliance but not at the sacrifice of economic independence. He contended that France could not afford both the Indo-Chinese war & its NATO commitments.

Mendès-France formed a coalition Cabinet June 19 in which he took the Forgn. Ministry. Popular Republicans Bidault & Robert Schuman, who had held the Forgn. Ministry or some other high post almost continuously since World War II, were excluded from the new Cabinet.

Mendès-France's Cabinet:*

Defense—Gen. Pierre-Joseph Koenig (G); **Interior**—François Mitterand (USDR); **Finance**—Edgar Faure (RS); **Overseas Territories**—Robert Buron (MRP); **Justice**—Emile Hugues (RS); **Education**—Jean Berthouin (RS); **Public Works**—Jacques Chaban-Delmas (G); **Industry & Commerce**—Maurice Bourges-Manoury (RS); **Agriculture**—Roger Houdet (IR); **Labor**—Eugene Claudius-Petit (USDR); **Reconstruction**—Maurice LeMaire (G); **Veterans**—Emanuel Temple (IR); **Public Health**—Louis-Paul Aujoulat (OI); **Associated States (Indo-China)**—Guy La Chambre (IR); **Moroccan & Tunisian Affairs**—Christian Fouchet (G).

Ministers Leave Geneva Talks

Continuance of the Geneva talks on an Indo-China cease-fire was agreed upon June 19 by British Forgn. Secy. Anthony Eden, Soviet Forgn. Min. Vyacheslav M. Molotov, Chou En-lai & French Amb.-to-Switzerland Jean Chauvel. U.S. State Undersecy. Walter Bedell Smith took no part in discussions, led by France, to set up negotiations on military arrangements for cessation of fighting in Laos & Cambodia.

Molotov left Geneva for Moscow June 19 and Eden & Smith left for home June 20, all leaving deputies in Geneva. Smith & Eden talked with Mendès-France in Paris June 20 en route home.

Eden Proposes New Pacts

Eden, addressing Commons in London June 23, advanced proposals for 2 pacts which he said might stabilize the Far Eastern situation: (1) a Locarno-type non-aggression treaty to be joined by Red China, Russia & the Western powers, and (2) a non-Communist Southeast Asian defensive alliance which Eden said could be compared to NATO or the Sino-Soviet Communist alliance. Eden praised Chou & Molotov as well as Smith for their part in the Geneva talks and said he was hopeful for a peace in Indo-China. He implied a criticism of U.S. State Secy. John Foster Dulles & his pre-conference plan for a Southeast Asian defense bloc, saying that Britain had prevented a "precipitate move" by the West. Eden's report served also as a statement to Commons in advance of his trip to Washington with Prime Min. Churchill for talks with Pres. Eisenhower & Dulles beginning June 25. His speech proved popular in Britain but drew much adverse comment in Washington.[2]

New Anglo-Chinese Link

Eden was applauded, especially by Laborites, when he said his contacts with Chou in Geneva had resulted in "an improvement in Anglo-Chinese relations." Churchill had announced June 17 that Red China had agreed to send a chargé d'affaires to London to negotiate establishment of full Anglo-Chinese diplomatic relations.[3]

Smith Reports to Congress

Smith, returning to Washington June 21, promised further "patient, sincere" efforts by the U.S. to secure a peace in Indo-China on "just & lasting" terms. The Korean phase of the Geneva Conf., which ended in deadlock, clarified "basic issues between the 2 sides," he observed.

Smith reported privately at the White House June 23 to a bipartisan group of 30 leaders of Congress. He was said to have advised them that: (1) Mendès-France might give the Viet Minh rebels 30% to 50% of Viet Nam in exchange for a cease-fire, the rest of Viet Nam as well as Laos & Cambodia remaining free; prospects were improving that major Asian

*Party designations: G—de Gaullist; USDR—Dem. & Social Union of the Resistance; RS—Radical Socialist; MRP—Popular Republican Movement; IR—Independent Republican; OI—Overseas Independent. [See p. 198B2] 1—see p. 197E3 2—see p. 198A1 3—see pp. 197D3, 169D2

Week in Headlines

International

New French Premier saw Chou En-lai on Indo-China peace.
Eden proposed new pacts with & against Reds in Asia.
Anti-Red rebels began attempt to overthrow regime in Guatemala; Russia vetoed UN move to refer Guatemalan protest to OAS.

United States

Hensel demanded McCarthy rebuke for "false" charges against him; Potter, Democrats demanded firings in aftermath of hearings.
Benson ordered drastic 1955 crop controls to curb surplus.
Senate Com. reported bill to cut taxes $1.5 billion next year.
President opposed Congressional cuts in foreign aid budget.
Defense Dept. offered modified UMT plan.
Mrs. Smith won Maine primary.
Died: Scientist Karl T. Compton, Wyoming Sen. Hunt (a suicide).

Sports: *Landy ran mile in 3 min. 58 sec.; Furgol won US golf open.*

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nations would support, even though some might not join, a Southeast Asian defense alliance.[1]

(Pres. Eisenhower sent French Pres. René Coty a message June 18 that the U. S. "in these troubled days . . . remains warm in its sympathy & staunch in its friendship" for France. Gen. Eisenhower offered "new discussions" on Franco-American defensive cooperation in Indo-China "as the forthcoming French Govt. may deem it opportune." He added that he hoped "to see realized [the] epochal French concept for" a European Army.)[2]

Russia Vetoes UN Team

Russia cast a veto in the UN Security Council in New York June 18 against assignment of a Peace Observation team to Southeast Asia. 9 Council members voted for the Thai proposal.[3] Lebanon abstained. The veto was Russia's 60th in the Council's 9-yr. existence [see Guatemala below].

Natl. Chinese delegate Dr. T. F. Tsiang told the Council June 16 that Red China had set up a "Free Thailand" regime in Yunnan Province. Thai diplomats said later that the Communist unit had been operating for about a year. Thai Premier Pibul Songgram said June 21 in Bangkok he would welcome free world military aid in case of Communist aggression against Thailand.[4]

GUATEMALA

Anti-Reds Launch Revolt

Exiled anti-Communist Guatemalans based in Honduras announced the beginning June 18 of a military attack against the Red-influenced Guatemalan Govt of Pres. Jacobo Arbenz Guzmán. A rebel "Army of Liberation" led by Col. Carlos Castillo Armas crossed into Guatemala, established hq. June 21 at Esquipulas (5 mi. from the Honduran frontier) and called for unconditional surrender of the Arbenz regime. A few planes operated by the rebels from undisclosed bases raided Puerto Barrios, Guatemala City, San Jose (west coast air & naval base) and the rail junction & garrison town of Zacapa June 19. The Govt.'s oil stores in Puerto Barrios were blown up.

Castillo Armas was quoted in dispatches from his hq. June 23 as saying that the organization of his force (variously estimated at 300 to 5,000 members) was not complete and that rains had slowed its progress. He expressed hope that important units of the 6,000-member Guatemalan Army would go over to the rebel side. Reports June 23 indicated that no large-scale land battles had been fought but that a serious clash between rebels & Govt. troops might occur near Zacapa.

UN Calls for Cease-Fire

Amid early reports of fighting on a larger scale, the Guatemalan Govt. had demanded June 18 that the UN Security Council in New York condemn the U. S., Honduras & Nicaragua on charges that they had "perpetrated" the rebels' "aggression." The Arbenz regime also complained June 19 to the Inter - American Peace Comm. in Washington.

But Russia cast its 61st Security Council veto [see col. 1] June 20[5] against referring the Guatemalan situation to the Org. of American States. The Council then unanimously called for a cease-fire and asked that UN-member countries do nothing to aggravate the situation.

(Honduras protested to the UN June 23 that a Guatemalan plane had bombed an air strip near San Pedro de Copan, Honduras. The Guatemalan Govt. denied knowledge of the incident.)

Wide World map

Guatemalan rebels crossed border from Honduras (1), set up hq. in Esquipulas (2). Clash between rival forces was expected at Zacapa. Bombings of Guatemalan capital (3) & Honduran town of Santa Rosa de Copan were reported June 22.

U.S. Warning to Russia

U. S. Amb.-to-UN Henry Cabot Lodge Jr., stepping down from his post as June chairman of the Security Council, warned Russian delegate Semyon K. Tsarapkin June 20: "Stay out of the Western Hemisphere . . . Don't try to start your plans & conspiracies here." Tsarapkin had charged the U. S. with aggression in Guatemala & a threat of aggression against other Central American nations. The Russian said U. S. diplomats & Congressmen had financial ties with the United Fruit Co. and were trying to "crush" Guatemala because it "dared to limit" UF's "appetite."

Lodge categorically denied these charges and held that the conflict was a regional problem for the Org. of American States.

(Minority leader Lyndon B. Johnson [D., Tex.] introduced a resolution in the U.S. Senate June 22 to reaffirm the Monroe Doctrine & make clear that American nations would act to prevent "further Soviet interference.")

(The State Dept. June 17 called in the passport of Col. Hubert Fauntleroy Julian of New York, who had been linked to the Guatemalan Govt.'s efforts to buy arms.[6] In response to charges June 20 that 2 American pilots had flown a Guatemalan rebel plane on a bombing raid, the State Dept. said June 21 it looked with "disfavor" on any U.S. citizen who took part in the uprising.)

(Britain refused June 18 to permit U.S. Naval units to search British ships but promised to detain any of its vessels suspected of carrying arms to Guatemala. France rejected a similar U.S. request June 23. The Netherlands protested June 21 against U.S. search of the Dutch freighter *Wulfbrook* at San Juan, P.R. May 19. No arms were found aboard the ship.)[7]

OTHER WORLD NEWS

Israel was condemned by the UN Jordan-Israel Mixed Armistice Comm. June 23 for border incidents near the Israeli settlement of Mevo Beiter & the Jordan village of Beit Fukin near Bethlehem June 19. 3 Israelis were killed.[8] . . . **Russia** demonstrated its new aircraft June 20 over Moscow's Tushino Airport in the biggest Soviet air show ever witnessed by foreign observers. Among new models: a wing-flapping glider, the *Koshuk*; a jet "flying rhombus" MIG with a supersonic 750-mph. speed.[9] . . . **Soviet-bloc** delegates were seated at the Intl. Labor Org. Conference in Geneva June 22 despite Western arguments that "employer" & "worker" delegations from Russia & its satellites really were additional spokesmen for their Govts. Russia rejoined the ILO Apr. 27 after a 15-yr. absence.[10]

1—see p. 197G2 2—pp. 181C1, 169D3 3—p. 190F1 4—p. 117D3; Vol. XIII, 290D3 5—Vol. XII, p. 213F 6—p. 162E3 7—198B-C3 8—135B3 9—147D3 10—Vol. XIII, 383A3

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McCARTHY-ARMY DISPUTE

Hensel Calls Charges 'False'

Asst. Defense Secy. H. Struve Hensel released in Quantico, Va. June 20 an affidavit in which he declared that Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R., Wis.) had "confessed" that he had "no basis" for his charges against Hensel but "was guessing."

The affidavit, dated June 16, had been sent to Sen. Karl E. Mundt (R., S.D.), chairman of the McCarthy-Army hearings, with a request that it be filed with the record. Hensel said he made it public because Mundt failed to put it into the record.

Hensel's affidavit labeled as "false & malicious" charges that he (a) "inspired, guided & influenced" Army Secy. Robert T. Stevens' attack on McCarthy, (b) "was motivated . . . to prevent an alleged investigation of me" and (c) "might have been involved in certain [wartime] financial activities which conflicted with my official duties." Hensel demanded that the subcommittee unanimously dismiss the charges "with a severe rebuke to Sen. McCarthy."[1]

Substance of Hensel's affidavit:

McCarthy's 'Confession.' McCarthy made his "confession" May 17 at an executive session of the Senate Investigations Subcom.[2] Sen. Charles E. Potter (R., Mich.) asked whether McCarthy thought he could present his case despite Pres. Eisenhower's secrecy directive. McCarthy replied: "It would be completely impossible to do that. . . . I read that Struve Hensel was the man who drafted the charges. . . . I find that we had been investigating Struve Hensel in a minor fashion since last December. I add 2 & 2 and I assume that is the motive. . . ."[3]

Indian's Advice. McCarthy told Hensel & his counsel May 3 that "he was willing to withdraw the charges" provided he would not appear publicly as a "damn fool." Hensel barred withdrawal "without a confession of error"—which McCarthy "refused to make publicly."[4] Hensel asked why McCarthy had made charges without evidence. McCarthy said "that he followed a maxim taught to him by an Indian named 'Charlie' . . . the rule of conduct that if one was ever approached by another person in a not completely friendly fashion, one should start kicking at the other person as fast as possible below the belt until the other person was rendered helpless. Sen. McCarthy stated that he followed that principle in this case."

Hensel's Role. Hensel's "first connection" with McCarthy's activities occurred Jan. 19 when Army Counselor John G. Adams told him McCarthy was demanding that Loyalty Board members appear before his committee. Hensel told Adams to discuss this with the Justice Dept.[5] His next involvement occurred Feb. 19 when Adams told him of McCarthy's "mistreatment" of Brig. Gen. Ralph W. Zwicker.[6] Adams told him Feb. 24 of the Army's "difficulties" over Pvt. G. David Schine, ex-McCarthy Com. consultant. Adams told him "for the first time that he had prepared a file listing the various pressures exerted against the Army by Sen. McCarthy & his staff in order to obtain special favors for Pvt. Schine."[7] Hensel reported this to Defense Secy. Charles E. Wilson. Wilson himself testified before the Senate Armed Services Com. Mar. 18, "nearly a month before Sen. McCarthy's charges," that he had assigned Hensel to the job of examining the file. Hensel received a copy of the file Feb. 27 and directed "Frank Brown of the Gen. Counsel's office [to] prepare a revision [of it] in order to reduce it to a wholly objective basis" supportable by documents or by Stevens' & Adams' "clear recollection."[8] "A final revised draft" was approved by Stevens & Adams Mar. 10. This was the "chronological statement" sent Mar. 10 in answer to a Mar. 8 request by Potter.[9] Hensel signed the letter of transmittal because Potter had asked for a reply by Mar. 10 and Wilson was not available then to sign it.[10]

Investigation of Hensel. "I am extremely doubtful whether any investigation of me was started by Sen. McCarthy until after Mar. 10." Pres. Eisenhower had nominated Hensel as Asst. Defense Secy. Feb. 17, and the Senate unanimously confirmed him Feb. 19.[11] "If Sen. McCarthy then had pending any investigation of me . . . it was his duty" to tell the Senate then. Hensel's wartime connection with Arthur L. Pierson & Co., a canned meat firm, continued a prewar relationship and was completely proper & lawful. "The firm received no special privileges and complied with all laws, regulations & rules of ethics."[12]

Potter Assails Both Sides

As the McCarthy-Army hearings ended June 17, Sen. Potter distributed a statement saying he was "convinced that the principal accusation of each side in this controversy was born out by the testimony." [See summary of hearings June 15-17 beginning next page]

Potter said that the testimony was "saturated with statements which were not truthful and which might constitute perjury in a legal sense." He thought that "there may have been subornation of perjury" and that "a criminal case against some of the principals might be developed."

Wide World
POTTER

Potter demanded dismissal of "those employes who played top roles on both sides."[13] "The staff of the subcommittee will have to be overhauled," he declared. McCarthy's aides should not have engaged in talks about a commission or special favors for Schine, Potter said. And "top executives of the Army should never have encouraged this sort of thing. . . ."

Democrats Demand Ousters

The subcommittee's 3 Democratic members—Sens. John L. McClellan (Ark.), Henry M. Jackson (Wash.) & W. Stuart Symington (Mo.)—demanded June 18 a complete "housecleaning" of the subcommittee staff before McCarthy began new investigations. They said staff members had tried to "intimidate" Democratic subcommittee members[14] and demanded dismissal of 2 staff members who, they said, had been unable to get Defense Dept. clearance to see confidential data.* They urged the Justice Dept. to consider perjury prosecutions based on testimony in the hearings.

McCarthy, who was visibly shocked by Potter's statement, charged in a TV interview June 18 that the Democrats' proposals were "dishonest, completely dangerous to the country." He said their purpose was to delay his investigations of Communists and of "very serious" charges against a Democratic Senator not on his committee. He conceded that he had "no way of knowing whether there is merit" to charges against the Senator.

(McCarthy began June 18 a week's post-hearings vacation at an undisclosed place.)

Jenkins to Condense Record

Special Subcom. Counsel Ray H. Jenkins was directed by the subcommittee June 22 to condense the 2 million-word hearings transcript to a 5,000-word "balance sheet" which the subcommittee members planned to use in writing their final report or reports.

Jenkins said in a TV interview June 20 that if he became a GOP Senatorial candidate in Tennessee, he would accept the aid of anybody—including McCarthy—who he thought could help his campaign. He added next day that he also would accept Stevens' aid in such a campaign.

(Sen. Henry C. Dworshak [R., Ida.], who sat in the hearings as McCarthy's substitute, said June 20 that he would not request McCarthy's aid in his reelection campaign this fall. Sen. Everett M. Dirksen [Ill.], Republican subcommittee member, said June 6 that he would "use" McCarthy if up for reelection this year.)[15]

McCarthy Scored on Data Bid

Atty. Gen. Herbert Brownell Jr. told the Natl. Editorial Assn. convention in Baltimore June 17 that McCarthy issued an "open invitation to violate the laws" when he called on federal employes to give him information. This would "substitute government by an individual for government by law," he declared. Brownell said at the American U. commencement in Washington June 13 that "our system of Govt." could not survive if an individual were "allowed to set himself above the laws" or if one branch of Govt. could "usurp powers of another branch."[16]

Sen. Potter said in a TV interview June 20 that neither McCarthy nor any other Senator should be allowed to get secret Govt. information in violation of Presidential directives. A similar stand was taken by Sens. Estes Kefauver (D., Tenn.) & H. Alexander Smith (R., N.J.) and Reps. Peter Frelinghuysen Jr. (R., N.J.) & George H. Mahon (D., Tex.) in a TV interview June 6.[17]

Efforts to Curb McCarthy

Sen. William E. Jenner (R., Ind.), Senate Rules Com. chairman & close friend of McCarthy, said June 18 that he did not think his committee would have time to consider 2 motions to strip McCarthy of committee chairmanships. The first of the 2 resolutions, proposed by Sen. Ralph E. Flanders (R., Vt.), was sent to Jenner's committee with Flanders' approval June 15 after Senate Majority Leader William F. Knowland (Calif.) had termed it a "mistake" and a threat to enactment of Pres. Eisenhower's legislative program. The 2d, introduced by Sen. Herbert H. Lehman (D., N.Y.) June 17, was shunted to the Rules Com. over Lehman's opposition. Flanders & Lehman promised to fight for floor action if the Rules Com. failed to do anything.[18]

*The uncleared staff members were said to be Donald A. Surine & Tom LaVinia. [See p. 208B3]

1—see p. 193E1 2—172B1 3—166D2 4—174E2 5—159F2 6—210B1 7—149E2 8—172B2, C3 9—140E1 10—pp. 210E1, 135G2 11—p. 177E1 12—135D3 13—192F1 14—202F1 15—167E1 16—183E3 17—208D3 18—201B3

Summary of Final Hearings in McCarthy-Army Dispute

(Public Proceedings June 15-17 of Senate Investigations Subcom. in Senate Caucus Room in Washington)

34th Day—June 15

Carr on FBI Memo

Carr agreed under McCarthy's questioning that any FBI reports received by the subcommittee went directly to McCarthy and that information in them came to staff members through McCarthy.

Carr told Welch that he did not recall seeing a 2¼-page FBI document given McCarthy by an Army intelligence officer until it was produced by McCarthy at the hearings. He said he had not known that it was supposed to be a confidential FBI paper.[1]

Carr testified that McCarthy gave him names listed in the document and that these names were among "the main sources for the beginning of the [Monmouth] investigation." But "we had, also, other informants," he said.

Carr denied Jackson's suggestion that the Monmouth probe was started only when it became certain that Schine would be drafted.

Carr agreed with Welch that it would be "incredible" to think that anybody in the Army "coddled Communists." He indicated that he was not accusing Stevens & Adams of "coddling Communists" but of going "to great limits to prevent the exposure of persons who had cleared Communists."[2]

McCarthy Exposes 'Treason'

McCarthy, in the form of questions to Carr, denounced "incidents of treason" brought to light when:

- Sen. Styles Bridges (R., N.H.) inserted in the Congressional Record Jan. 17 a report that Maj. Gen. Frank E. Lowe, ex-Pres. Truman's observer in Korea, thought Gen. Douglas MacArthur "would have won in Korea [but] was hamstrung & finally brought down by . . . the State Dept."[3]
- Maj. Gen. C. H. Gerhardt said May 15 that "24 civilian employes of the 2d Army at Ft. Meade, Md. were on a subversive list but were protected by someone within the [Army] Dept." and that "removal proceedings" were reversed by the President's Loyalty Security Board in every case reaching it.
- A June 1950 order for the U.S. 7th Fleet to neutralize Formosa was assailed by Pres. Eisenhower for making the U.S. Navy "serve as the defensive arm of Communist China" and permitting Communists, "with greater impunity, to kill our soldiers & those of [our] Allies in Korea."[4]
- Gen. James A. Van Fleet testified that he could have captured all the enemy's heavy equipment & 200,000-300,000 prisoners if permitted to proceed with the attack in Korea in June 1951.[5]
- Gen. Matthew B. Ridgway, testifying on a 1950 order to curtail ammunition production, said in effect that "when the ammunition piles ran low, the corpses . . . piled high."
- Ex-Amb.-to-Russia William C. Bullitt [referred to by McCarthy as "Gen. Bullitt"] testified that Communist ships carried weapons "to kill American soldiers in Korea" past Formosa, where the Natl. Chinese Navy unquestionably could have intercepted & captured them but was "flatly forbidden" to do so "by order of our Govt."

Carr agreed with McCarthy that Americans should have free access to information on such incidents "except . . . anything which would give out the names of informants [or] endanger the security of this nation."

Welch Attacks McCarthy Memos

Welch suggested that Mary Driscoll, McCarthy's secretary, had not typed Carr's Jan. 15 memo on McCarthy Com.-Army contacts re Schine although both Mrs. Driscoll & Carr had testified that she had typed it. McCarthy demanded that Welch "take the oath" and tell what information he had to support his "innuendo."[6] Welch indicated that his doubt was based on the fact that the memo was marked as from "Francis P. Carr" whereas all other Carr memos typed by Mrs. Driscoll were from "Frank Carr." Carr retracted his statement that he had dictated the memo; he said he wrote it and Mrs. Driscoll typed it.

Welch asked Carr "what fascination Mr. Schine had for you so that he turned up in every memoranda that you dictated" between Oct. 2, 1953 & Mar. 11, 1954. Carr indicated that there might have been other memos but that only the 11 referring to Schine were introduced. He said he did not know a special file of them was being kept until after all 11 memos were in the file.

Under Welch's questioning, Carr testified on these other memos:

Dec. 9 memo in which Carr said: ". . . I am getting fed up with the way the Army is trying to use Schine as a hostage to pressure us to stop our hearings on the Army. I am convinced they will keep right on trying to blackmail us as long as Schine is in the Army. . . ."[7] Carr said it took "an hour or an hour & a half to realize how fed up I was. . . ." But he knew of no threat to Schine.

Jan. 9 memo to Cohn on a phone talk with Adams, dictated by Carr although he already had told Cohn about the conversation. Carr said he made the memo to have the incident on record. He admitted that he took an elevator up 3 floors to dictate it to Mrs. Driscoll although his own & Cohn's secretary was right beside him. He said she was busy.

Mar. 11 memo about a phone conversation in which McCarthy was quoted as telling Asst. Defense Secy. Seaton that Carr was searching the "files" for memos on Schine. Carr admitted that he had not searched any files—that he "pulled the Army game," had somebody else search and first saw the memos bound together as they appeared at the hearings.

Carr testified under St. Clair's questioning that he knew of no "discrimination" against Schine by the Army. He said Adams "always indicated" that Schine would get whatever he "earned & deserved." Carr said neither he nor Cohn thought Schine should get more than he did get.

Cohn on Schine's Work

Cohn, resuming the stand, testified under McClellan's questioning that Schine was "president & general manager of a private business [the Schine hotels]" when he became a part-time subcommittee worker but that sometimes he gave "more than full time" to committee work.

Cohn identified several documents as "a very small part" of Schine's work product. He said that most of Schine's work was the "actual pre-interim reports" but that Schine's longhand notes were not kept.[8]

Cohn ended his testimony by lauding McCarthy & Carr as "badly treated," patriotic Americans whose "only crime [was] doing their level best to protect this nation against a menace of Communist infiltration."

●

35th Day—June 16

McCarthy Quiz Continues

Cross-examination of McCarthy was resumed. McClellan asked him whether he charged Stevens & Adams with protecting people who "protected 5th Amend. Communists." "I don't charge anyone," McCarthy replied. But he said he thought somebody in the Army Dept. protected such individuals.[9]

Symington, citing every subcomittee member's responsibility to safeguard classified material in the subcommittee files, demanded that the Defense Dept. report the names of: (a) each subcommittee staff member for whom security clearance was requested, (b) each staff member granted clearance and (d) any staff members denied clearance. "I am making no accusations whatever," he declared. Welch furnished the list after the noon recess.[10]

Continuing the questioning, Symington told McCarthy that "if you'd take the deputy junior Senator of Wisconsin out of your ear . . . I think you could hear me better sometimes." This was a reference to Cohn, who whispered advice to McCarthy frequently during the hearings. McCarthy retorted that if there were such a job, he "couldn't think of anyone whom I'd rather have than Mr. Cohn."

Dispute over Classified Data

McCarthy told Welch there would have been no point in giving the 2¼-page FBI document to Stevens because the Army had had it for months and had done nothing with it.[11]

McClellan challenged McCarthy's legal right to take classified information from a Govt. employe not authorized to give it to him. McCarthy said that as Senate Investigations Subcom. chairman, he was "an authorized person to receive information in regard to any wrongdoing in the Executive Branch" regardless of any "phony stamp of secrecy."

McClellan took the position that a person who brought a classified document to him illegally had no right to expect the Senator to protect him and that he (McClellan) would not condone crime by doing so. Jackson backed McClellan's stand.

McCarthy again expressed respect for FBI security classifications but indicated that he might feel justified in disregarding classifications made by other agencies & officials, including the CIA & the President.

The CIA "refused to cooperate at all" with the committee, McCarthy said. He charged that many Communists in the wartime OSS had been "blanketed" into the CIA and that "the worst [security risk] problem that we have" was in the CIA.[12]

McCarthy told Welch he would not respect the word "classified" or "confidential" on a document if it was "a coverup of wrongdoing or treason." But he answered "no" when asked: "If the FBI issues . . . a document marked confidential and some Govt. employe . . . concludes that things are not moving swiftly enough, [may] that Govt. employe . . . with propriety bring that document to you."[13]

1—see p. 196A3 2—p. 202D3 3—See Vol. XI, p. 153K 4—Vol. XIII, 36H 5—see p. 93A1; Vol. XIII, 166H 6—p. 187F3 7—p. 84B3 8—p. 202G3 9—p. 200D3 10—p. 203A1 11—p. 191B3 12—p. 191D2 13—p. 196A3

FBI Paper Ruled Relevant

Dirksen said he considered the 2¼-page FBI document irrelevant to the issues in the hearing and asked for a ruling that all testimony concerning it should be disregarded. Jenkins agreed that the paper & discussions about it were not relevant.

Jackson expressed amazement that a relevancy rule might be enforced only at the end of the hearings and might be made "retroactive over several weeks." He said McCarthy had introduced the document to show that investigation of the Army started before, rather than after, Schine asked for a commission.[1]

Mundt agreed with Jackson. He added that he would "not arbitrarily rule out any further discussion . . . along that line because I think by now it has become embedded in the testimony & the discussion of the controversial points before us."

McCarthy Denies Favor-Seeking

McCarthy, under Mundt's questioning, said he never had asked for favors for Schine. He said there was no evidence that Schine had been absent from Ft. Dix except to work for the committee. Mundt volunteered that he had "looked through the record" and "could not remember any specific testimony under oath as to occasions when Pvt. Schine was absent on special passes when it was proved that he was not working [for] the subcommittee."[2]

McCarthy told Welch he never had seen Schine's application for an Army commission. Welch then produced a photostat of the application and declared that McCarthy had signed it. It developed, however, that what McCarthy had signed was a loyalty oath attached to the application. McCarthy said they had not been attached when he signed the oath.[3]

McCarthy Sees Red Gain

Welch displayed irritation at McCarthy's frequent declarations that the Stevens-Adams charges had been proven false. He suggested that since McCarthy was a witness, not a judge, it would be more "graceful" for him to await the verdict of those in judgment rather than to announce his own verdict "from the witness chair."

McCarthy retorted that he "will not be graceful" when people make "unfounded charges" against his aides.[4] He said that "the 4 months we've wasted on this hearing" would result in American war casualties. "The tragedy of this hearing," McCarthy declared, was that "there are Communists working in our defense plants"[5] and Communists being left unmolested in our Govt." "The only good thing about it," he said was that "the American jury" was getting "a picture of the seriousness of this situation."

Welch retorted that if McCarthy had given the Army the names of all Communists & subversives the Army could reach, "they would either be under surveillance . . . or kicked out."[6]

"Don't pull that on me," McCarthy said as Welch tried to continue.

Welch finally burst out with a declaration that McCarthy had "no monopoly" on fighting Communists. "I admire the work you do when it succeeds," Welch said. But he insisted that the fight against Communists was going on throughout the Govt.

McCarthy agreed with Welch that the services could do what the 14-man staff of the McCarthy Com. could not do: the services could keep Communists under surveillance and thereby turn up additional suspects.

McCarthy & Welch agreed that there should be "cooperation" between the services & the committee.

McCarthy had said earlier that it was "very, very unfortunate for the country that my 3 Democrat friends came back on the subcommittee" after quitting it in protest against McCarthy's "one-man rule." If the Democrats had not returned, "we would be investigating Communists," he said.[7]

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36th Day—June 17

1944 Ruling Vs. Suppression

Dirksen read one paragraph from a 1944 opinion by U.S. Appeals Judge Learned Hand in a case involving a Govt. attempt to withhold Govt. records in a conspiracy trial brought by the Govt. itself.

According to the ruling: It was "lawful" for a Govt. department "to suppress documents, even when they will help determine a controversy between 3d persons." But this did not warrant "suppression in a criminal prosecution founded upon those very dealings to which the documents relate & whose criminality they . . . tend to exculpate. . . . The prosecution necessarily ends any confidential character [of] the documents. . . . The Govt. must choose. Either it must leave the transactions to the obscurity from which a trial will draw them or it must expose them fully. . . . It does not seem possible to us to draw any line between documents whose content bears directly upon the criminal transactions and those which may be only indirectly relevant. . . . The same reasons which forbid suppression in one case forbid in the other. . . ."

McCarthy Charges 'Blackmail'

McCarthy, under St. Clair's questioning, testified that Adams visited him Jan. 22 and "made it clear" that he would release a derogatory report on Cohn unless McCarthy agreed to "call off the hearings" and not to summon Loyalty Board members. But McCarthy conceded that Adams never said this "in so many words."[8]

McCarthy said he told Adams that this was attempted "blackmail." He said Adams himself did not believe the charges against Cohn. McCarthy reported that "the blackmail was most effective" because "these hearings were only called off . . . when those false charges were made."

McCarthy admitted that his wife gave Adams a gift of sausage & cheese when Adams left his home. St. Clair asked sarcastically about such treatment for a "blackmailer." McCarthy said he thought Adams was doing his job and that he did not believe Adams would issue the Cohn report.

McCarthy's War Record

Dirksen asked McCarthy about his war record.[9] McCarthy replied:

Although exempt from military service as a circuit court judge, McCarthy joined the Marines as a First Lieutenant in 1942.* He was a ground officer with a dive-bombing squadron, qualified as rear-seat gunner† & photographer and completed 3 tours of duty with air intelligence in the Solomons. He received the Air Medal with 5 oak leaf clusters & the Distinguished Flying Cross‡ but was proudest of being cited by Adm. Chester W. Nimitz for meritorious service as a dive-bomber observer & rear gunner despite a severe leg injury.§

Statistics of the Hearings

The Army-McCarthy hearings started Apr. 22, ended June 17. Open sessions, held for 36 days, occupied 187 hours. 2 million words went into 7,424 pages of transcript. 32 witnesses testified. About 115,000 persons crowded into the Senate Caucus Room, 500 at a time, as spectators.

Chrmn. Mundt estimated June 22 that the hearings cost the Govt. $22,193.56 over & above regular subcommittee expenses. Radio & TV networks estimated that they lost $10,335,000 worth of air time broadcasting the hearings.

Quarrel over Blame

Democrats McClellan, Symington & Jackson said the hearings were caused by a quarrel among Republicans. They engaged in lengthy debate with Republicans McCarthy & Dirksen, who said the hearings were a result of Democratic advice to Stevens.[10]

Welch announced himself "almost numb" from political quarreling "so far removed" from the issues of the hearing. "I beg of you," he said, "can we not finish the questions . . . and then, if somebody wants to practice politics for 2 weeks in this room, it's all right with me."

Potter asked to "associate myself" with Welch's complaint. He denounced the time-wasting on politics.

Welch Again Attacks Memos

Welch, in an attack on memos forming the basis for McCarthy's charges, questioned McCarthy about a memo which McCarthy said he had dictated Dec. 16. In the memo, McCarthy said he had learned from Adams that day that Lawton was "about to be relieved" as Monmouth commander.[11]

Welch showed through Cohn's testimony, which McCarthy called truthful, that Adams presumably had told McCarthy Nov. 24 of plans to relieve Lawton "the next day."[12] McCarthy said the apparent discrepancy was

*McCarthy's Who's Who listing, based on material presumably supplied by McCarthy himself, said he served as a Marine Private in 1942, was discharged as a Captain in 1945. †The Washington Evening Star reported Nov. 14, 1951: "Pentagon record . . . shows no notation of his having qualified for an aerial gunner's wings or being credited with combat missions." ‡McCarthy has denied press reports that he received these decorations on his own request. §McCarthy has said that his leg was injured in "an airplane accident" and that he "wasn't shot"; apparently it was no combat injury, and there was no evidence of his receiving the Purple Heart for it; it was reported that the injury occurred during the traditional equator-crossing pranks on a ship transporting McCarthy's outfit to its post.

1—see p. 150G1 2—p. 201B3 3—p. 201A1 4—p. 200D2 5—p. 192B3 6—p. 199C2 7—p. 192A1 8—pp. 202C3, 201F2, 200B2, D3 9—Vol. XII, p. 421G 10—p. 195E3 11—p. 201C3 12—p. 184B3

the fact that on Nov. 24 he "did not believe they were going to do it."

Stevens on Clifford

Under a suspension of rules proposed by Potter, Welch was given permission to read a statement in which Stevens explained his contacts with Clifford. A few minutes earlier, McCarthy had objected to such reading and had cited a hearing rule that no unsworn testimony be entered. McClellan countered with a move that Stevens be invited to testify on the document. Dirksen proposed that this motion be tabled and was upheld by a straight party vote (4 R. vs. 3 D.).

Substance of Stevens' letter:

". . . On Feb. 18, 1954, Gen. Matthew B. Ridgway . . . & I [Stevens] called upon Sen. Symington. The Senator had suggested . . . that he would like to talk to [us]. . . . This conversation took place almost at the very hour when Gen. Zwicker was being told . . . by Sen. McCarthy that he was 'not fit to wear that uniform.'[1] . . . Sen. Symington was most helpful in the discussion of Army matters and stated that if he could [aid] the Army, please to let him know. Little did I realize that within 24 hours I would take advantage of his offer.

"Gen. Ridgway informed me . . . Feb. 19 what had happened to Gen. Zwicker. . . . I called Sen. Symington and told him of my desire to see him[2] and that I would call on such other members of the committee as might be available. . . . While I was conferring with Sen. Symington, he telephoned & invited Mr. Clark Clifford to come to his office. I had no idea of meeting Mr. Clifford when I called at Sen. Symington's office. . . . For about 20 minutes Mr. Clifford, Sen. Symington & I discussed whether I should appear before the subcommittee [re the Zwicker incident] during Sen. Symington's absence in Europe. They advised me not to do so. . . .

"On Feb. 21 I decided to issue a public statement [indicating] that I personally would appear before the subcommittee whenever requested. Since Sen. Symington had by then departed . . . as a matter of courtesy I telephoned Mr. Clifford and so advised him. I had no contact with Mr. Clifford thereafter. . . . I transmitted a copy of the statement by cable, at my personal expense, to Sen. Symington in Paris. . . . [Mundt & Stevens discussed the Zwicker matter Feb. 22.] It never occurred to me to mention [to Mundt] that I had met . . . Clifford. . . . Little did I know that 20 minutes' conversation would be blown up as it has been. . . .

"[Mundt Feb. 23] invited me to a luncheon [the "chicken luncheon"] the next day with the Republican members of this committee. He said that I should not bring anyone with me and should not discuss the matter with anyone. I now restate my previous testimony . . . that I was 'unhappy, period,' about the results of the luncheon.[3] . . . I talked with [Dirksen] privately . . . [to let him know] of my feeling that a great mistake had been made. . . .

"When Symington called me on Mar. 8 about the Schine matter, I wished to diminish interest in that subject. . . . It seemed to me that there were many more imporant problems. I understated [its] seriousness in the hope that it would not be necessary to send the details to Congress. . . ."[4]

Welch rested his case after reading Stevens' statement.

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OTHER DEVELOPMENTS

State GOP Commends McCarthy

The Wisconsin State Republican convention June 12 commended McCarthy for his "crusade against subversives" and adopted a resolution demanding review of "all policy directives prohibiting the disclosure of information to the Legislative Branch."[5] McCarthy, who flew to Milwaukee to attend the convention, said he would do his "best . . . even if I leave a few scars on my own party." Harold Michael, 28, chairman of the state "Joe Must Go Club," was shouted down as he tried to read a resolution castigating McCarthy.

(McCarthy, addressing South Dakota's American Legion convention in Sioux Falls June 13, denounced the "indecent blood trade between American allies & the enemy." As a result of U.S. aid to such allies, American dollars "are directly fashioning bullets which may well cause the death of some of the young men in this audience," he said.)[6]

Recall Attempt Fails

Leroy Gore, *Sauk Prairie Star* editor & founder of the "Joe Must Go Club," announced in Chicago June 7 that a drive to recall McCarthy had failed. He had collected 335,000 of the 403,840 "valid" signatures of Wisconsin voters needed to force a new election. 55,000 additional signatures could not be counted because he received them before the statutory 60-day campaign period.

Gore sent the petition lists to Chicago & St. Paul, Minn. to keep McCarthy's "followers" from learning the names of signers. Dist. Atty. Harlan Kelley in Baraboo, Wis. announced June 9 that he had subpenaed Gore & his petitions. Gore appeared in answer to the subpena June 16 but refused to produce the petitions. Kelley said he would issue "a large number" of perjury, forgery & other warrants against "a large number of people" in Gore's movement.

Carl Lachmund, treasurer of the "Joe Must Go Club," released his movement's financial report June 19 to refute Kelley's charge that they were running a "financial racket." Lachmund said the club had collected $32,435, spent $26,572 and had a $5,881 balance for a new attempt to recall McCarthy. He said most of the money came from out of state because some Wisconsin papers clamped down a "news blackout" which kept many Wisconsinites from learning of the campaign.

In Brief

Donald A. Surine, McCarthy Com. investigator denied Defense Dept. security clearance, was reported June 23 to have started preliminary investigation of the CIA.[7] . . . **Gen. Matthew B. Ridgway**, Army Chief of Staff, said in San Francisco June 18 that "disciplinary action" had been taken against officers responsible for Maj. Irving Peress' promotion & honorable discharge.[8]

Aaron H. Coleman's plea for reinstatement as a Ft. Monmouth radar engineer was rejected by the First Army's Security Hearing Board (reported by Coleman's attorney June 5).[9] . . . **Ft. Monmouth** security suspensions totaled 36, the *N.Y. Times* reported June 11. 14 were reinstated, 4 with full security clearance. About ⅓ of those suspended worked at the radar center (Evans Signal Laboratory).[10]

Ex-Sen. Millard E. Tydings (D., Md.) said in Annapolis May 28: "Over half" the 40 State Dept. employes McCarthy had denounced as "very bad security risks" in 1950 were still employed by the State Dept. McCarthy had not investigated them during his year & a half as Senate Investigations Subcom. chairman.[11] . . . **William A. Gallagher**, suspended Justice Dept. lawyer, resigned May 27. Atty. Gen. Brownell rejected his resignation and fired him for "irregularities" in the indictment (later dismissed) of ex-State Dept. official Val R. Lorwin. Gallagher said he quit because Alan A. Lindsay, executive assistant to the Criminal Div. chief, gave him written instructions to disobey a court order that he produce secret testimony. Brownell said such instructions were "routine."[12]

Raymond Blattenberger, Govt. Printing Office head, refused June 10 to tell the Joint Congressional Printing Com. decisions of the GPO's security board. He said he was barred by Presidential directive. The committee had insisted June 7 that the GPO, a Legislative Branch unit, must reveal board findings to the committee and that Blattenberger should reverse no board rulings without committee approval. The controversy was reported to have arisen because Blattenberger allegedly wanted to fire employes cleared by the board.[13]

OTHER U.S. NEWS

Record Crop Curbs Imposed

Agriculture Secy. Ezra Taft Benson June 21 imposed on 1955 farm production the most rigorous Govt. crop controls in history. Benson, personal opponent of such curbs, said he was forced to do so by huge surpluses & a high Govt. price-support program which shifted much of the surplus to the Govt.'s ownership.[14]

Key provision of Benson's order was a "cross compliance" requirement under which a farmer would have to observe federal acreage allotments on all basic crops in order to get Govt. price support for any crop. Some 2 million farms would be affected. About 900,000 of the biggest of these farms would have to comply also with "total acreage" allotments to keep them from diverting to other surplus crops the acreage freed by the reduced allotments on the basic crops.[15]

Benson ordered 1955 wheat acreage cut back back to 55 million acres—the statutory minimum—compared with 78 million in 1953 & 62 million in 1954. Benson also announced that wheat farmers would vote July 23 to decide whether to accept marketing controls for the 2d straight year and thereby retain 90%-of-parity price supports or to reject them and get 50% supports.[16]

(Benson disclosed May 24 that the Agriculture Dept. had dropped its idea of selling Govt.-owned surplus butter to domestic consumers at low prices. But it was going ahead with plans, announced May 6, to sell some of its 360 million lb. of surplus butter to friendly foreign nations at world market prices. This included a pro-

1—see p. 61E1 2—pp. 194D1, 192B1 3—149E2 4—pp. 193G3, 195E3 5—p. 208D3 6—pp. 200D2, 175A1 7—pp. 208F3, 207G1, 148B3, G3 8—p. 196D2 9—195B2 10—pp. 200A2, 184F1, 140G2 11—Vol. X, p. 60J 12—p. 175C1 13—Vol. XIII, p. 289C1 14—pp. 191D1, 12F1 15—p. 12A3 16—p. 36E1; Vol. XIII, 275B1

jected sale of 40 million lb. to Britain at 42¢ a lb. Other countries were expected to pay 42¢ to 46¢. The U.S. Govt. had paid 67¢ for the butter. The domestic price was about 57⅜¢ June 24. Benson originally had opposed selling surplus butter to foreigners at prices lower than paid by Americans.[1]

(The Govt. farm price-support investment dropped $23 million during March to a $6,229,489,000 total Mar. 31, first monthly decline since June 1952. The CCC's net price-support loss amounted to $186,779,427 for the first 9 months of fiscal 1954.)[2]

President Bars Aid Cuts

Pres. Eisenhower sent Congress a special message June 23 warning that any reduction in his $3,470,608,000 foreign aid program next fiscal year would be "unjustified & unsafe." The House Forgn. Affairs Com., which had been debating arguments for drastic cuts, then approved a foreign aid authorization bill containing all requests except $7 million of the $52,500,000 earmarked for semi-economic defense support of Europe.[3]

Says Japan's Defense Vital

In a speech June 22 to the Natl. Editorial Assn. in Washington, the President said it was "absolutely mandatory" that Japan be protected from falling under Soviet influence. He cited Japan's situation as one in which the need for bolstering a vital ally clashed with Americans' reluctance to conduct "giveaway programs," see allies trade with their Communist neighbors and admit to the U.S. cheap foreign goods that would compete with American products.[4]

Other Congressional Actions

The Senate Finance Com., by unanimous voice vote, sent the Senate June 18 a bill to reduce taxes by $1.5 billion Jan. 1. Democrats reserved the right to oppose the measure on the Senate floor unless some personal income tax reductions for all taxpayers were added later. The committee-approved bill called for a corporation tax rate of 30% on the first $25,000 of earnings & 52% on additional earnings—this provision retroactive to Apr. 1, when corporation tax rates dropped to 25% & 47%, respectively. Proposed reduction on earnings from stock dividends would save 6 million persons $240 million next year (eventually $850 million a year through future tax decreases). Another provision would permit a ⅔ tax write-off on business outlays for plant expansion & modernization during the first half of the property's usual life. Retired persons over 65 would be allowed $1,200 a year in tax-exempt income.[5]

The Senate passed by voice vote & sent to a House-Senate conference committee June 17 a bill to provide $29,211,584,486 in new military funds. Sen. John F. Kennedy (D., Mass.) lost by 50-38 on an amendment to maintain a 19-division Army instead of cutting from 20 to 17 divisions in fiscal 1955 as proposed by the Eisenhower Admin.[6]

New UMT Plan Offered

The Defense Dept. proposed June 18 at a national security planning conference in Quantico, Va. a modified universal military training plan to insure maintenance of a combat-ready reserve of 3,000,000 men indefinitely. The plan: draft half of the 18½-yr.-old men for 2-yr. Army service plus 6 yrs. of participation in the reserve or Natl. Guard; give the other 18½-yr.-olds courses of basic training, then transfer them to the reserve for the balance of 8-year periods.[7]

Sen. Smith Renominated

Sen. Margaret Chase Smith, 56, was renominated in the Maine Republican Senatorial primary election June 21 by about 96,000 to 20,000 over Robert L. Jones, 34, a supporter of Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy.[8]

Puerto Ricans Convicted

Puerto Rican Nationalists Lolita Lebron, Rafael Cancel Miranda, Andres Figueroa Cordero & Irving Flores Rodriguez were convicted in Federal court in Washington June 16 of assault in their Mar. 1 shooting raid on the House of Representatives. The men also were convicted of intent to kill but Mrs. Lebron was acquitted on that charge June 17.[9]

Studebaker-Packard Merger

Directors of the Studebaker Corp. & Packard Motor Car Co., last independent U.S. auto manufacturers, agreed June 22 in New York to merge under the name Studebaker-Packard Corp.§ Stockholders of the 2 firms were to vote on the proposal Aug. 17.

The merger plan called for James J. Nance, president of Packard, to be president of the new firm; Paul G. Hoffman, chairman of Studebaker, to become board chairman of Studebaker-Packard; Harold S. Vance, president of Studebaker, to be chairman of the new firm's executive committee. Hugh J. Ferry, chairman of Packard, planned to be a member of the new board of directors. 5 shares of Packard's outstanding stock were to be combined into one common share in the new firm with a par value of $10 a share. Studebaker shareholders were to receive 1½ shares of Studebaker-Packard stock for each share held in Studebaker. (NYSE quotations June 22: Packard 3⅜, Studebaker 19¾.)

OBITUARIES

Vice Adm. Guy H. Burrage, 87, ex-comdt. 5th Naval Dist., victim of hoax in efforts to recover kidnapped Lindbergh baby in 1932; June 16 in Contoocook, N.H.

Dr. Karl Taylor Compton, 66, physicist, a leader in World War II development of A-bomb, radar, jet rockets, pres. Mass. Inst. of Tech. 1930-49, currently chrmn. MIT Corp.; June 22 in New York of heart attack.

Robert Newton Denham, 68, NLRB gen. counsel 1947-50; June 18 in St. Louis of heart attack.

Joseph Rider Farrington, 56, Hawaiian delegate to Congress (R.) since 1942; June 19 in Washington of heart attack.

Don Hollenbeck, 49, CBS radio-TV commentator; June 22 in New York (suicide by gas, due to illness).

Dr. William Otis Hotchkiss, 75, Rensselaer Poly. Inst. pres. 1935-53; June 20 in Scarsdale, N.Y.

Sen. Lester Callaway Hunt (D., Wyo.), 61, ex-Wyo. Governor serving first term in U.S. Senate; June 19 in his office in Washington of gunshot wounds apparently self-inflicted because he had cancer. (Hunt's death left Senate membership 47 D., 47 R., one Ind. His successor was to be named by Wyo. Gov. C. J. Rogers, R.)

Zygmunt Modzelewski, 54, Polish Forgn. Min. 1947-51, UN delegate; death announced June 19 in Warsaw.

Dr. Gideon Sundback, 74, Swedish-born perfecter of zipper fastener, vice pres. Talon, Inc.; June 21 in Meadville, Pa.

NEW BOOKS

The Bird's Nest. By Shirley Jackson. Study of schizophrenic conflicts in young girl's mind. June 21. (Farrar, Straus & Young, 276 pp., $3.50)*

The Black Swan. By Thomas Mann (age 79 June 6). Symbolic tale of middle-aged German housewife in love with American half her age. June 7. (Knopf, 141 pp., $2.75)*

A Child of the Century. By Ben Hecht. Autobiog. June 14. (Simon & Schuster, 654 pp., $5)†

The Conquest of Don Pedro. By Harvey Fergusson. Jewish peddler finds home in small Mexican village. Lit. Guild July choice. June 23. (Morrow, 250 pp., $3.50)*

I'll Cry Tomorrow. By Lillian Roth (in collaboration with Mike Connolly & Gerold Frank). Autobiog. of singer-actress relating her fight against alcoholism & mental illness. June 7. (Fell, 347 pp., $3.95)†

Mary Anne. By Daphne DuMaurier. Story of 19th Century Duke of York's mistress. BOMC July choice. June 18. (Doubleday, 351 pp., $3.50)*

The Royal Box. By Frances Parkinson Keyes. American Ambassador is murdered in London. June 8. (Messner, 367 pp., $3.50)*

Stranger Come Home. By William L. Shirer. Novel by author of "Berlin Diary" (member of Facts on File Advisory Board). Tells how liberal radio commentator, falsely accused by rejected woman admirer (an ex-Communist) of following Communist line, is permitted by network executives to be driven off air by Communist-hunting Senator named O'Brien. May 27. (Little, Brown, 369 pp., $3.95)*

Sweet Thursday. By John Steinbeck. Characters of "Cannery Row" revisited. June 10. (Viking, 373 pp., $3.50)*

A Time to Love and a Time to Die. By Erich Maria Remarque. Love story set in post-World War II Germany. BOMC June choice. May 20. (Harcourt, Brace, 378 pp., $3.95)*

V-2. By Walter Dornberger. Perfecter of V-2 rocket tells of its development in wartime Nazi Germany despite Hitler's skepticism & eccentric interference, Himmler's political connivance, RAF's destruction of Peenemunde production center. June 14. (Viking, 281 pp., $5)†

The Victorian Chaise Lounge. By Marghanita Laski. Young woman dreams of having lived 100 years before. June 10. (Houghton Mifflin, 119 pp., $2.75)*

*Fiction †Non-fiction §Kaiser & Willys merged in Apr. 1953, Nash & Hudson May 1. [See p. 102C2] 1—see pp. 102D1, 22B2 2—pp. 114E2, 91F3 3—p. 75E3 4—p. 210A-B2 5—p. 130F2 6—p. 20F1 7—p. 13A3 8—p. 4F3 9—p. 142A1

MISCELLANEOUS

Smokers' Death Rate Higher

A 2½-yr. study of 187,766 men aged 50 to 70 indicated a substantially higher death rate among cigarette smokers than among non-smokers or those who used pipes or cigars, the American Cancer Society reported June 21. These results of the ACS statistical survey of 187,766 men were given the Amer. Medical Assn. convention in San Francisco:

Cigarette Smokers—Death rate among non-smokers indicated that 1,119 deaths could be "expected"—455 due to heart disease, 162 to all types of cancer, the rest from other causes. But deaths of cigarette smokers totaled 1,827 or 63% more than "expected," with 828 due to heart disease, 334 to cancer. Deaths of "heavy" cigarette smokers (one pack or more a day) totaled 745 or 75% more than the 426 "expected." Heart disease killed 334 heavy cigarette smokers as against 171 expected; cancer killed 161 as against 63 expected. Rate of lung cancer among heavy smokers was estimated at 5 to 16 times higher than among non-smokers.

Other Smokers—Death rate among smokers who used both cigarettes & cigars or pipes was 36% higher than the "expected" non-smoker rate. Death rate among those who smoked only cigars & pipes was 6% above expectation for non-smokers.

The survey indicated that the disparity in death rate between non-smokers & heavy smokers was greatest in the early 50s, least in the 65-69 bracket. Death rate per 100,000 by age categories was reported to be:

Age	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69
Non-smoker	992	1,729	2,145	4,470
Pack-a-day	1,903	3,143	4,301	5,082
Cigarettes only	1,635	2,773	4,322	5,790
Cigars or pipes	878	2,096	2,517	3,575
Cigarettes & cigars or pipes	1,513	2,206	3,533	5,073

The survey was conducted by Dr. E. Cuyler Hammond, 42, Yale Prof. of Biometry & ACS statistical research director, and Dr. Daniel Horn, 38, assistant ACS statistical research director. They were aided by 22,000 trained ACS volunteers in questioning persons covered by the survey. They expressed the opinion that statistics they compiled showed a "cause-&-effect relationship" of regular cigarette smoking to heart disease & cancer.

Dr. Charles Cameron, ACS Medical & Scientific Director, said results of the survey were "admittedly grim" for smokers but could not be regarded as proof of a "cause & effect" link between smoking & cancer. He said the survey showed that chances of dying in 18 mos. for a man of 50 were one in 100 if he never had smoked, one in 50 if he smoked a pack of cigarettes a day.

Dr. Clarence Cook Little of Jackson Meml. Lab. in Bar Harbor, Me., director of the Tobacco Industry Research Com. scientific advisory board, suggested June 22 the possibility that "heavy cigarette smoking & the tendency to cancer are both expressions of a more fundamental cause of a constitutional or hormonal nature."

(Stock in leading cigarette manufacturing firms declined a net one to 3 points on the N.Y. Stock Exchange June 22 after publication of the Hammond-Horn statistics. Cigar stocks rose.)[1]

Crime News

Albert L. Patterson, 59, anti-vice crusader & Democratic nominee for Alabama Atty. General, was shot to death June 18 in an alley in Phenix City, Ala., a center of gambling & vice resorts near Ft. Benning, Ga. Gov. Gordon Persons sent Natl. Guardsmen & state police June 19 to impose order in Phenix City and it was declared off limits for troops stationed at Ft. Benning.[2]

Joseph J. (Specs) O'Keefe, 47, suspect in the unsolved $1,219,000 Brink's robbery in Boston in 1950, disappeared June 16 after fighting a battle in Dorchester, Mass. with a gunman believed to have been a gangland assassin. Elmer (Trigger) Burke, 37, of New York was arrested in Boston June 18 for questioning about O'Keefe's fate.[3] . . . George D. O'Brien, 44, acquitted in April of complicity in a 1952 armored car robbery in Danvers, Mass., was found shot dead in his auto June 17 in Boston. Police said he probably was a suicide.[4]

Montgomery Ward Thorne, 20, grandson of a former Montgomery Ward & Co. president, was found dead of unknown causes in his Chicago apartment June 19. His fiancee, Maureen Ragen, 18, told a coroner's jury June 21 that his mother, Mrs. Marion Thorne, had called the youth "a drunk & a dope addict" and had him arrested 18 months earlier. Police said Thorne changed his will 10 days before his death. He cut out his mother and made Miss Ragen executor & beneficiary of half of his million-dollar inheritance.

Accidents

Bodies of 12 of 17 men lost in the crash of a U.S. Navy PMB amphibian plane were recovered June 16 on Yaku Shima island, Japan. . . . A Mexican AF transport with Gen. Leonardo Tellechea & 15 other persons aboard crashed June 21 in mountains 100 mi. from Mexico City. . . . 16 Yugoslav miners were killed June 17 when a pit wall collapsed in the Ugljevic coal mine (Yugoslavia's biggest) near Tuzla.

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NAMES IN THE NEWS

Ex-Pres. Harry S. Truman, 70, underwent emergency removal of his gall bladder & appendix June 20 in Kansas City and was said to have survived the operation satisfactorily.[5] . . . **Margaret Truman's** dramatic debut as star of a summer-theater circuit production of *Autumn Crocus* was made June 21 in Mountainhome, Pa.[6]

Winthrop A. Rockefeller, 42, & his estranged wife Barbara (Bobo), 37, disclosed June 17 that they had agreed on a property settlement & would be divorced. Reported terms: about $5½ million for Mrs. Rockefeller & her son Winthrop Paul, 4½, plus a $500,000 trust fund for the boy.[7] . . . **Danielle Genot** of France, 21, was declared winner of the "Miss Europe" beauty contest June 22 in Vichy, France. Christel Schaak of Berlin, original winner, was disqualified when it was learned that she was a widow.

Married: Metropolitan Opera baritone Robert Merrill, 35 June 4, to pianist Marion Machno, 27; May 30 in New York (his 2d). . . . Actor Wally Cox, 29, TV's "Mr. Peepers," to dancer Marilyn Gennaro, 20; June 7 in Bozman, Md. . . . Playwright Edward Chodorov, 43, to Rosemary Pettit, 24; June 16 in N.Y. (his 3d). . . . Actress Nina Foch, 31, to TV actor L. James Lipton, 29; June 12 in Brooklyn (his 2d). . . . Ex-Princess Ileana of Rumania to Dr. Stefan Issarescu; June 19 in Newton, Mass. (her 2d).

Divorced: Movie producer Gabriel Pascal by Valarie Hidveghy Pascal; June 16 in Los Angeles (cruelty). . . . Singer Allan Jones, 47, by actress Irene Hervey, 45; June 17 in Hollywood after 18 years of marriage (mental cruelty). . . . Singer Kay Starr from conductor Victor Schoen; final decree June 18 in Hollywood.

Legal separation: Mrs. Genevieve Gleason from TV comedian Jackie Gleason; June 23 in New York. She & her 2 daughters were granted 14½% of his gross earnings (estimated currently at $40,000 a month).

SPORTS

Landy Sets New Mile Mark

John Landy, 24, of Melbourne, Australia, ran the mile in new world record time of 3 mins. 58 sec. in an international meet in Turku, Finland June 21. He also ran 1,500 meters in world record time of 3 min. 41.8 sec. The records were subject to approval by the Intl. Amateur Athletic Fed.[8]

(Diane Leather of Birmingham, Eng. set a world record of 2 min. 9 sec. for the women's half-mile run June 19 in London.)

Furgol Wins U.S. Open

Ed Furgol, 37, professional of Clayton, Mo., won the U.S. open golf championship June 19 at the Baltusrol Club, Springfield, N.J. Furgol won a prize of $6,000.[9]

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Other Winners. Navy won its 3d straight Intercollegiate Rowing Assn. title June 19 in Syracuse, N.Y. . . . Harry N. Eads' Sir Mango, Dave Erb up, won the $58,400 Lincoln Handicap in Chicago June 19, for $40,350. . . . Joe Leonard of Palo Alto, Calif. won the Amer. Motorcycle Assn.'s national 100-mi. title in Gilford, N.H. June 20 in record time of 1 hr. 51 min. 3 9/10 sec.

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